

Survey of SocMon-Related Sites
(Sites Conducting Socioeconomic Monitoring related to the Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative)

DRAFT RESULTS FOR TAKA BONERATE MARINE NATIONAL PARK, KAPOPOSANG
TOURISM NATIONAL PARK, & BARRANG CADDI ISLAND

1. Your name and e-mail address: Budiati Prasetiamartati, budiati@yahoo.com

2. Title of the socioeconomic monitoring or assessment: Enabling Factors in Managing Community-based Coral Reef Protection: in South Sulawesi, Indonesia – with Special Reference to the Notion of Social Capital.

3. Location: (4 small islands in South Sulawesi, Indonesia)

1.. Taka Bonerate Marine National Park, i.e. Rajuni Kecil Island & Tarupa Island.

2.. Spermonde Archipelago:

a.. Kapoposang Tourism National Park, i.e. Kapoposang Island.

b.. Barrang Caddi Island.

4. The general objectives of why you did the socioeconomic monitoring (please underline those that apply):

Determine value/significance of the resources

Assess management effectiveness/ community benefits and impacts of management strategies

Adapt management strategies to local context

Identify threats and pressures

Facilitate stakeholder participation

Establish baseline of socioeconomic information

5. Topics addressed in your socioeconomic monitoring (please underline those that apply):

Marine protected areas (specifically community marine sanctuaries)

Alternative livelihoods

Resource use conflicts

Economic valuation (market or non-market)

Stakeholder participation in management

Tourism issues

Fisheries issues

Traditional uses

Land-based threats

Historic/cultural resources

Poverty alleviation

Local perceptions of management

6. Management question(s) you were addressing:

The research aims to examine the factors affecting the continuity and durability of the community-based conservation activities targeting coral reef protection. Here coral reef protection is defined as (1) maintaining the community marine sanctuaries and/or (2) having rules that govern non-destructive fishing practices (blast and poison fishing). Objectives of the research: to examine the important factors supporting to the management of coral reef protection by the community; to examine the impact of externally-input assistance on those important factors; to examine the likelihood of future coral reef management and governance in

the study area; and to establish recommendations how to establish or replicate a management approach for coral reef protection. The research selects small island communities which had been receiving externally-input assistance by NGOs and/or a national program for around a decade, which aimed at, among others, improving institutional capacity of the community, raising awareness on marine conservation, and developing alternative income generation.

7. Socioeconomic indicators you assessed:

Community characteristics: social capital (groups formation and collective action towards economic and conservation activities); community's identities.

Level of dependency on resource system; source of income; reef-based resource use patterns.

Institutional arrangements: existence of rules; perception on rules; enforcement, monitoring and adjudication; incentive for conservation arrangements.

External environment: market pressure on resource use; externally-input assistance (by NGOs).

8. Methods you used (e.g. household interviews, key informant interviews, etc):

- Key informant interviews to obtain the above-mentioned indicators.
- Household interviews (population census) to obtain fishers' occupation, source of capital, networks and participation in the awareness program's activities.
- Secondary resources from existing researches, studies and reports.

9. Total cost of the study (optional): \$600 (compressed due to budget constraint).

10. Time it took to conduct: 1 month (in the field), 1 month (for secondary resources).

11. Number of people on the study team: One full-time person, 1-3 half-time persons.

12. How the coastal managers and other stakeholders were engaged in planning, implementation and reporting results:

Very limited. Fishermen, local leaders, project facilitators, park rangers, officers were only positioned as informants. [sic] Constraint to apply participatory approach because the researcher did not have practical experience. However, the second/third field work is projected.

13. *The most important results, particularly unexpected findings:

The durable protection of community marine sanctuaries is influenced by :

- Duration of endorsement. Two sanctuaries that are well-protected were only endorsed in 2001 and 2004, while the other two which are not well protected, existed since 1999. It looks that gradually community were loosening the protection of sanctuary, even though at the beginning they supported and protected it, because they did not see the definite benefits of protecting the sanctuary, in terms of ecological awareness.
- Local leadership and homogeneity of population.

Behavior of the fisher community to adhere or oppose to the conservation norms of fishing practices s influenced by :

- Market pressures and the attraction of higher income from the highly-commercial reef fishes, and the patron-client relationships involving the networks of traders and capital owners.
- Local traditional leadership, especially towards the openness to external influence and new inhabitants, as well as the homogeneity of ethnic groups.
- A continuing externally-input assistance.
- All in all, consistency of law enforcement.

14. * How the socioeconomic information has been used to improve coastal management. Please be specific. This information is particularly important because it will be used to demonstrate to potential users and donor organizations the benefits of conduct

socioeconomic monitoring.

The awareness raising on the non-destructive fishing practices could only changed a few fishermen towards a more conservationist fishing practices, because there is no alternative source of income which can give a better or at least evenly balanced income for the fishermen, and the coastal fishery culture is innate to their livelihoods.

The destructive fishing practices attract not only fishermen to earn higher income in order to reach better livelihood, but also the capital owners and officers to get excessive profits and conduct rent-seeking activities. The economic and social relationships of a small-island fisher community also contribute to the resource use patterns and the conservation activities, in which local leadership plays an important role. Moreover, applying conservationist norms to fisher islanders is obstructed by the fact that non-resident fishermen conducted non-conservationist practices while not received equal pressures to enforce the norms and rules, in a setting of poor and corrupt law enforcement. The deficient law enforcement by the district and national level agencies is a boomerang to attain desired situation in the local level, while not acknowledging the local capacity to pursue local level adjudication.

15. Lead contact for further information (name, role in the socioeconomic monitoring, organization, contact e-mail & phone): Budiati, PhD researcher, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) Indonesia & Artec (Research Center Sustainability) - University of Bremen, budiati@yahoo.com, +62-(0)815-9396687.

16. Website for the project and/or socioeconomic study: None.